PROCEEDINGS

Maumee Valley Monumental Association.

AT NAPOLEON, O., AUGUST 20, 1890.

The Association met in the Court House at Napoleon at 10 a. m. pursuant to notice, with Presiden rd B. Hayes in the chair, and John C. Lee,

Announcement was made that the formal businose was the election of three members of the Board of Directors to serve for five years as succ J. Austin Scott, Hon. S. H. Cately and John C. Lee whose term as directors then expired.

The election resulted in the re-election of the san persons to serve for the term of five years. A recess was then taken until one o'clock when the Associa tion would meet on the Pair Ground. At twelve lunch was served to the officers and members of the association and their friends by the ladies of Naters from the Hons, William E, Haynes and M. M. hman regretting their nonattendance, were read. The letter of represen stative Boothman was as

BON. M. M. BOOTHMAN'S LETTER. HOW. JOHN C. LEE, TOLEDO, O.

MY DEAR GENERAL:-My work here is in such condition that I see no probability of being able to be with you at the meeting of our asset the 20th inst. I have no doubt but that you will have a pleasant and profitable time, and I would very much like to be present and report progress in person. I am not able however, to give you such a eport as I had hoped to do at this meeting. You ember that upon the assembling of this congress I introduced into the House, and, by the kindness of Senator Sherman, had introduced into the Senate, the bill a copy of which I inclose This bill is known in the Houre as H. R. 715 and in the Senate as S. 514. Each of the bills was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs of the respec tive Houses. No action has been had by either of these committees upon the bill. I have appeared before the House committee on three different occaus since the bill was referred to it, and on two of those occasions have submitted arguments at length in support of the measure arging a favorable report upon it. In addition to this I have interviewed personally the members of the committee regarding it. No objection is made to the principle of the bill no to the sums involved, except that it is urged the demands from all over the country of a like nature are such as to make it a very expensive undertaking to embark on the line of policy suggested. My nation, which for the few dollars involved, refuses effective means of impressing the lesson of a great battle upon the minds of a people can be found, than by so marking the scene of the battle, that the citizen in passing by, must be reminded of the facthat once upon a time our countrymen warred there for our liberties. That a nations prestest pride where the blood of its citizens was shed for its pres-

littee, while admitting the force of this which you have, still hesitates, and fails to act. I able and proper appropriations to pres confess to a feeling of deep disappointment at this, properly monument all such places within the limits but I do not by any means give up the belief that ultimately we will succeed. I know that men cannot but be impressed with the nobility of the sentiment involved, and I believe that in the end, mere pruden tial reasons will give way to the patriotic force of the demand and we will see our efforts ; revail,

With best wishes towards each member of the a sociation, and highest regards to you personally. I Your friend and co-worker,

M. M. BOOTHMAN. P. S .- I have kent the committee fully supplied with the documentary matter you sent me, and have also had the warm co-operation of Gen. W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Ky., Col. Haynes, of your district and other gentlemen of the House, who feel an interest in the work. Judge Haag welcomed the association to Napo-

JUDGE HAAG'S ADDSESS "Mr. President and Members of the Monu

mental Association: Having been suddenly called upon to sup-

ly the place of one 'older in the practice, abler than myself,' I am compelled to study the spice of wit in brevity.

the citizens of Napoleon, to extend a heartfelt welcome to those with whom by linking hands we can feel the pulse of the men who fought with Wayne and fell at the battle of the Timbers, those who suffered with Harrison and sleep at Meigs, and the fearless who with Perry immortalized the Lakes and whose bones repose at Put-in-Bay.

In all ages, among all people, barbarous and civilized, bravery and courage have been admired and honored. Historians have written, poets have sung, monuments have been erected to perpetuate the memory of men who have served their fellow men by deeds of heroism on the field, in the cabinet and on the frontier in making new homes for those who were to follow. Why not commemorate the heroes of the Maumee who made the homes we now enjoy and removed for us the dangers

they were subjected to? It has been said: They build monuments to the Heroes dead. which the living Hero begs his bread.

This may have been true in the past, but the present generation seems to have reversed it, and in the admiration and exultation of the living heroes the dead are permitted to sleep without a stone to mark their beds.

DAgain, in behalf of one of the most generous communities, I extend you hearty welcome to one of the most lovely towns on the Maumee, rescued from the wilderness and dedicated to civilization, comfort and luxury by those whose memories you seek to preserve and whose deeds you desire to honor."

The annual report of the board of Directors to bers of the association was presented then in the terms following:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MAUMES VALLEY

MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION. The last amual report was submitted on the 8th day of August A. D. 1889. Since that time the operations of the Association have not been unusual. The Board of Directors met at the office of the Secretary pursuant to notice on the 17th day of Sep-tember, 1839, and organized by electing the follow-

President; Robert S. Robertson, first Vice-President; S. H. Cately, second Vice-President; Reuber C. Lemon, third Vice-President; J. C. Lee, Secre tary; R. B. Mitchell, Treasurer; D. W. H. Howard Asher Cook and J. C. Lee, Executive Committee.

Asher Cook and J. C. Lee, Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee conferred inlip with
the Honorable M. M. Boothman, representing the
6th district in Congress, in respect to the terms and
form of the legislation desired in accordance with the report of General Poe, which was laid before mbers of the Association at its meeting Au gust 8th, 1889.

printing of an appeal in behalf of the objects of the Association to be prepared and printed and furnished to the friends of the sime of the Association in Washington, and the same was in large numbers transmitted to Washington, to be laid before the mbers of Congres

The agreed upon bill was introduced in the House by Representative Boothman, and in the Senate by

Those bills were respectively referred to the stand ttees on the military where they yet remain. No reports have been submitted by either nittees, sithough full and complet hearing has been had by the committee of the Hous at the instance of Representative Boothman are

being urged by some that an appropriation, such as ded by Gen. Poe would be establish an unwise precedent, for other localities of histor cal importance would ask appropriations also for

To this objection it has been wisely and cogen ly answered that the precedent instead of being that a nation without disposition to properly mark and protect its points of the highest historical imce is indeed lacking in the preservation of it own history, and in appreciation of the highes leeds of valor wrought by its patriotic people.

posed to relax efforts, for they are very much disbranches of Congress there have been, and probab ly will continue to be engaging the attention of Con ing character precluding the proper consideration of

measures of minor importance. The report of the Treasurer will show the condiion of the finances of the Association. The work of ociation is largely of an educational charac will not only sustain Congress in making the appropriation sought, but will in fact require at its hands the making of a sufficient and reasonable appropriation to attain the ends sought by the Ame

The annual meetings of the Association have a far been held as follows: Twice on the Battle Field of Fallen Timber, where Anthony Wayne on the 20th of August, 1795, met and defeated the combined Indian nations under the leadership of Turkey Foot; nce at Ft. Meigs at the foot of the rapids near Perryaburg; once at Ft. Wayne at the head of the Maumee River; once at Ft. Defiance where on the 8th of August, 1794, Gen. Anthony Wayne began the construction of the first military work of defense in the Maumee Valley, and this meeting is held in that Valley at the County Seat of Henry County, over which Anthony Wayne passed with his army in his victory at the Battle Field of Fallen Timber.

The association hopes to continue the agitation it shall have secured such a sentiment in and out of highly its historical points, especially those made argument, and while making no objection to the sacred by great acts of national defense, as that the called this one Ft. Recovery, because this was ants involved as stated in Col. Poe's report people and their representatives shall make reason-

> By the executive committee in behalf of the Board of Directors. D. W. H. HOWARD, ASHER COOK,

J. C. LRE, J. C. LEE, Secretary. Ex. Comm ittee.

The Secretary John C. Lee being called upon made the following statement of the history and objects of the association as well as its operations since its organization, and supplemented that state ment by an address, all of which is as follows: GEN, LER'S ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT: It seems to me that the secre

tary of the association is coming to his feet pretty

often. I don't claim any right to such attention by reason of either my age or persona I beauty, (laughter); but because of my position, and a desire to let you know the objects we have in view. On the 20th of August, 1884, on the battle field of Palien Timbers, at a meeting of the Maumee Ploneer Association, Judge Dunlap offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to report on the ways, means and advisa billiv of improving and properly monumenting the various pattlefields and historical points of the Mamee Val-It affords me great pleasure, in behalf of ley. The resolution was passed and at the next meeting of that society in 1885, that committee redently of, but in aid of the Pioneer association. It being the purpose to have a body corporate to own and control the lands for all time. A corporation was accordingly organized with a board of direct ors, three of whom were to be elected at each annual meeting. A board was elected and Morrison R. Walte, late Chief Justi ce of the United States and an honored citizen of Toledo, was chosen pres ident. Since Mr. Waite's decease we have had fo see Valley the great and good Rutheford B. Hayes. (Applause). The gentlemen composing the com-mittee, to my certain knowledge, 14 of them at mand of Captain Ray, he passed upright along here I was one of them, (laughter). Our object, earnes

east, were reputable and responsible gentlemen. desire and purpose was to secure from Congres funds to purchase and properly monument the grounds. As was stated in the report of the comtee, just read, we have met at various times, at Fort Wayne, Defiance, Fallen Timb ers and the 6th time here at Napoleon, in the Valley of the Maumec, You know that \$1 is all that is asked of you to become a member and you secure all the benefits, which are as you see them to-day. Every one is allowed to become a member and as brother Tyler has said "without regard to race color or previous condition of servitude." Your secretary is still an honest man. (Laughter).

Well we prepared resolutions for congress, as they, by resolution, directed the chief engineer of the U. S. Army, to make a survey of each of these rounds. That is Ft. Meigs, Fallen Timbers, Putin-Bay, Ft. Miami, Ft. Defiance and Ft. Wayne. Under that the chief engineer selected an Ohio man, Gen. Poe, to make this survey. And a man can't makea mistake you know when he selects an Ohio man. (Applause). He made it and closed his work by a report made in 1888. He recommended an approprintion of \$65,000. Congress has never acted upor

While Mr. Romeis was in Congress, he was an ac tive friend and a firm supporter of our association. Mr. Boothman also was and is a firm friend and is enthusiastic in our behalf. If you were present you had the pleasure of hearing his letter read. He introduced, after communication with the execu-

WritetoChas. E. Reynolds about your Pension Claim.

nittee of two to go over this assembly and take up the dollars of those who desire to join, and give them each a badge, which is alone worth the hands, they are Mesers. Tyler and Bagan. (Laughpin the badge on and then it will be allright." Laughter). He then read the m ensure referred to.

which is H. R. 7162 "Now I wish to say further, and I will be as brief as possible. You have on all sides of you your own neer associations, don't give them up, stick to them and join this one. We have an object in view which your associations do not attempt to secure, and our workings are free and independent from them all. Aid us all you can in the great work we have undertaken. But we will make it very uncomfortable for the officers who dou't give us what we smbers of the Military Committee thought that it would be a bad precedent to give us the land and he appropriations we ask for, as other like organirations and other states would want the same. Let em give it to the other states and societies. It would be a grand thing to preserve everyone of the spots where our forefathers fought, bled and died to ablish and then preserve this great and glorious country. Remember Trenton, German Bunker Hill. Some one will rise to say: "What are you going to do with the battle fields of 1812." I will say, preserve every one of them. (Applause). Then I say take your children and your grand chiliren and explain to them what has taken place there and why it was. Then you might ask me what I would do about the battle fields of the rebellion? I would say do just as you are doing, preserve every one and commemorate the deeds of the brave me who at the call of their country took up their arms and perhaps left their lives upon one of the sam fields. (Applause). And a nation so penurious, so mall and so ungrateful is unworthy of its name and unworthy of the sacrifice which these brave me

whom we desire to try and honor. (Applause). The war for independence closed in 1784. The errender of Cornwallis occured earlier but the last of the English troops left in that year. From that, time on we had trouble with the Indians. When Washington came in he called Gen. Harmar to take an army and go out in Ohio and enforce peace spon the Indians. He came and brought his army and built his first fort where Cincinnati now stands. and called it Ft. Washington. In that army was the father of Mr McGrew, of Kankakee, Ill., and who came here all that distance to attend this meeting. Gen. Harmar took that army up to where is now Ft. Wayne, where he met the Indiane and I am sorry to say was badly defeated and his army had to return. This was in 1790.

Gen. Washington then called on Gen. St. Clair and told him of what had been done of the continued mauraudings of the Indians, and then ordered him to organize an army and thrash them into pes and submission. He organized his army and got as far as Greenville and engaged the Indians there, or rather the Indians engaged him and, he had to get back to Ft. Washington as best he could. A mesenger took the news of the engagement into Washington, and his remarks upon it are illustrative of his character. He said: "Didn't I teil St. Clair to followed language which Sinn day School Superinendents say we must not use. (Laughter). He then ooked around for a suitable man, (this now was in 1792), and he selected the great character, Anthony Wayne. That grand man who had successfully stormed Stony Point. He was brought before Washington who said that the savages must be chastised. as far as Greenville where he built another fort and where St. Clair had met defeat. In 1794 he came up erve and here and in August he struck above the junction of of the two rivers he erected a fortand after it was completed he and an under officer were examining it when they began to talk of the excellent location one of the best I ever saw and all h- can not take it from us." (Laughter and applause). And so t was called Ft. Defiance, and Ft. Defiance it is to-

Then Wayne came down the river. The Indians ere on the north side and he crossed over, each side was closely watching the other, but he came right on. At a point a little above Napoleon he stopped all night and another stop at Rushtabeau, then he pressed right on after the Indians. On the morning of the 20th of August he found the Indians gathering upon the fallen timbers about two miles and a half up the river from Manmee . Then he gave them battle. Little Turtle had been at the send of the Indians, he was a shrewd and far-seeins brave and favored a treaty and peace and arbatra tion. Turkey Foot opposed this, and in the opposition he was supported by a large number of the Indians. Turkey Foot was for war, bitter and reentless, and war to the end. He prevailed and Lit-

de Turtle resigned in his favor. When the battle opened, Wayne came down on the Indians like a whirlwind and drove the savages back, step by step, until they fied like a herd of frightened sheep, before the victorious forces of Mad Anthony, crying as they ran, "Geneatin! Genoatin!" which meant "whirlwind." Tradition says that Turkey Foot took a position on Turkey Foot rock and tried to rally his forces but in vain and he was killed. They went down the river and Wayne after them. Wayne's forces could not get into Fort Mismi as that was in charge of a British named Campbell. They took refuge down the river not wishing to raise a rumpus with England. a president that honored son of Ohio and the Mau- He went down to what is now Swan Creek and erect ed another fort which he called Fort Industry, leavand at Fort Wayne he erected another fort and left Major Hamtramck in command, who immediately after the departure of his commander named the fort after him, and to-day upon the sight of that little garrison stands a proud city, a monument to one of the greatest Indian fighters and bravest men this country has ever had the honor of claiming as a cit-

zen, and she has had many. (Applause). The next year Little Turtle having again come into prominence, and taken his old place at the head of the Indian nation, at Greenville, he and Wayne negotiated a treaty which was a most wonderful ocument, owing to the concessions and advantag iancy of Little Turtle was apparent by the benefits he secured his people. It was a grand treaty and was religously followed by the Indians for years and would possibly have continued to have been, but for the perfidy of the British in 1812.

We come down now to the war of 1812. I per sume that none of you were old enough to have takon part in that war. In 1813 Tecumseh leagued with Harrison then began the construction of Fort Meigs in honor of our then governor. Proctor and To numseh raided about that country until July 1818.

Tecumseh then got over into Canada.

Of all themen who fought and died in the Indian campaign all of them are now living in unmarked graves with the single exception of Captain Walker, who has a little slab of stone over his grave. Here we are to-day sur_ rounded by a beautiful and fertile valley, large tive committee, a bill providing for this work and now at a venture I am going to read that bill, the Maumee; we have abundance, while the brave then granulating it by rubbing between the hands before doing so however I will state that \$i is all and fearless men who came here and at the risk of and then putting it in a pipe and smoking it. You

this country of the savage and made the work of our fathers easy compared with theirs, are now lying in unmarked graves. And we heard to-day how s known, and I assure you your money is safe in their | the little honor we crave. Down with such penurious statesmen who thick it a bad precident. Down with a man who has so little patriotism; he is unfit to be a representative of such a glorious nation, and God forbid that there be many more of his

On the 10th of September, 1813, the British lake ntered the American equadron in the vicinity of Put-in-Bay. In command of the American forces was a young naval officer, Oliver Hazard Perry, of Rhode Island. The British had up to this time been considered as masters of the lakes. After that great battle, so familiar to us all, they resigned the position of master. Young Perry sent to General Harrison that famous message, nearly as famous as the yeni, vidi, visi of Ceasar, and it was literally true, just as true as if he had taken the whole British lake navy, officers and all, and put them in his pocket. He said 'we have met the enemy and they are ours!' They were his, all on board his ships-prisoners. [Applause.] But he lost men; some were killed, some died of wounds and some of disease. They all lie buried at Put in-Bay and only a willow tree marks their resting place. Around it is a broken and tumbled down for which the children can climb, and in a short time will be completely down. The men who enabled Perry to send that ringing dispatch are there and almost forgotten. God forbid that this country pernit them to remain in an unmarked graves any longer. (Applause.)

Now this is the object of our association. That I celieve was what I was going to tell, ('aughter) and I have been inflicting on you a piece of broken hisory. Well, you should not have came. (Laughter.) Judge Cox, of Cincinnati, was to have been here out could not come. He is one of the most noted nistorians in the land, and a most interesting speaker; I am sorry he could not be present as you would have enjoyed hearing him. I got a letter from him yesterday stating that he could not be present. I will read it '

General Hayes: "Colonel Howard wants to correct a statement, and an American crowd is always glad to see a fight, I'll let him correct." (Laughter.) Colonel Howard: "Governor Lee in speaking of the cry raised by the Indians said that "genoa tin" meant 'whirlwind.' It don't, it means 'hurricane, and anyone who knows me knows that I peak Pattowatome correctly.

Mr. Lee: "Did I say 'whilwind,' well, I meant cyclone or hurricane all the time, (Laughter,) Fon me a little mistake like that gives you an opportunity to see Colonel Howard, who I have be telling is a very handsome man." (Laughter, Mr. Lee then read a lengthy and interesting letter

from Judge Cox written from Boston. Judge Cox was to have spoken on "How to make history at-Mr. Mitchel, the treasurer, then made his reporshowing that there was \$50.12 in the treasury. Thirty new members having joined on that day. \$93.88

was expended last year for printed matter, postage After music by the band the President, Butherford B. Haves, delivered quite an extended and most in

teresting historical address, a synopsis of which is as

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT HAVES. "Ludies and Gentlemen: This society or asse tion like all large societies of a kindred nature, has for its object the dissimination of local and gener l'history. Every American historical society has this for a fundamental principal: that the knowledge of history and the study of the same, like charity, should begin at home. We would then have American hisory, the history of Ohio, the history of the Maumee Valley and of this town familiar to evcry citizen. We can get along without learning th the Maumee and Auglaize rivers. Right in the fork history of Judea for example. We need not waste a great deal of time in studying the history of Greece and Rome. I don't mean to discourage the study of these, by no means, they are all perfectly right and proper in their places. They have no right however, to come into our schools and supplant our own and more important histories. Our young who are filling the beautiful school buildings have

no business with the histories of the ancient nations

when, in studying them they force our own histor

To have our young read of the Roman and other ancient nations which were called republics, re publics in which two-thirds of the people were slaves, where the laboring men as a class were slaves, before they have learned the history of the formation of their own government is rather strange That slavery of the Southern states I am not here apoligize for, I did my share of that work, but such lavery was christianity compared to the slavery of Rome. For these slaves belonged absolutely to their masters, who could set up their men in the arenas and compel the m to fight to the death, with each other and with wild beasts, simply to afford their masters recreation and outertainment; who could kill them if they chose to do so. It was absolute ownership the same as you own your beasts. That is not a republic from which to learn lessons. Therefore, I say, let us in our public schools and everywhere, give place to American history, there is to be any ignorance in history, let it be the ancient, it is the history of home in which we are interested.

I have not come here to tell you the history of your own place, but there are somethings that may

be interesting and very valuable to know. Now I have to say that this beautiful valley of the Manmee, with its broad fields, pretty towns and imposing buildings, is one of the prettiest in the country. Its perfect climate, where men and wom en, in summer and winter, may work, and it is work at last that makes men and women great. (Applause). Take the great chain of lakes which finds its outlet to the Atlantic through the majestic St. Lawrence, and along the shores are such cities a Chicago, Duluth, Detriot, Cleveland and Toledo, and this river is the finest that enters from the south, and most of them come from that direction. I need not speak of these great advantages at any length, I will sak a question. Where, since the state of civilized man, has been the center or fountain of jur isdiction for this county? Where has been the, I may say, county seat? To how many places would we have had to go to record our deeds, bring suit against a trespanser or an offending neighbor? I shall not go back and talk to you of the discovery of America I have no time and the four hundretch anni versary of the discovery of America is soon to be celebrated in Chicago, and then we will all hear of that. Where, and to how many places would we have had to go, during this interval of four hundred years, to have had justice administered, all our office ial business transacted, which is now done in Napo leon? It would be well to understand that we would have been compelled to go to from fifteen to twenty

places, and from London to Kankakee, Ill., and from Detriot to Williamsburg, Va. At the beginning France and Great British claimed it, and maither of them owned it. But by the God of war it was decreed that England owned it. That country or rather the monarch of it began to parsel it out to favorites, at last it came into possession of Sir Walter Raleigh. He came over here, started a colony and then went back to England. The only thing he took back of any

all know how Raleigh one day sent his servant out | Fulton county? Named after that great America for a mug of ale, and while he was absent Raleigh concluded to take a smoke, and as the servant came into the room he was astonished to see his master reclining in a chair and a great volume of smoke coming from his mouth. Thinking his master was on fire, he threw the ale into his face to put him out, and he did it, too. (Laughter.)

The king, -or no it was a queen-Queen Elizabeth, he could tell the weight of the smoke, which hung in clouds above them. He did it by taking a pound of tobacco and after smoking it he weighed the ash-es and of course the difference; between the tobacco and ashes was the weight of the smoke, (Laughter).

would call it a syndicate, by a grant of King James. They did not know how to describe it and so it read conveying all the territory between lattitude 34 and 45 and from ocean to ocean, to the English company. Thus Henry County once belonged to the London company and that was where you had to go to see your county officers. If you had to pay your taxes you had to go to London. Did you know that at one time you were all Virginiaus? Well you were. You were all residents of Orange County, Your Court House was in Crange County. You were in excellent company. James Madison was a resident of that county. Did you ever know that you had such a man as that in your midst? The first man whoever suggested the idea of a constitutional convention, a man to whom is due the major por tion of the Constitution and the original of which is written more in his hand writing than that of any other man? A man who had no peer as a states man and withal one of the greatest and grandest characters this country has over known? Well he was a fellow-citizen of yours in the county of Orange A little later they changed Orange county, this was in 1769, to Betetourt, Va., that included your county. That included all the northwest territory Chicago was in that county. It was not much of s town then. In the latter county the Sheriff had a suit against some Spaniards in St Louis, for the unlawful occupancy of some lands. He had to serve some writs. He took them and traveled 900 mile west from Fincastle, and se rved them. Think of the mileage he computed, 900 miles and back. You sometimes object to the cost in your law suits and to the mileage computed. Well they knew how to ompute then as well as now, and that sheriff com puted his mileage 41 times, once for each writ. -(Laughter).

Along about 1776 the people in one portion of the county objected to living in so large a county, and occordingly the county of Kentucky was carved out. After that was done they made the county of Illinois. That included all the country west of the Ohio River and the county seat was in Kankakee.

Everybody is mad at the census. It has treat d some of us pretty badly. Now Ohio has lost its place, which it has held for three consumes, and Illinois has got it, well we were once in Illinois. [Laugh ter). Then in 1777 Virginia made over to the nation ail the northwest territory, and now the nation owns us. Again we are changed and are in the county of Marrietta. We people in Henry County are entitled to part of the glory of that county. Then we are put in Wayne County, but the capital is no longer here, it is in Detroit, Mich., and that is not so had a trip as to Williamsburg, Va.

After that came other counties and gradually came the State of Ohio. But we are not in any of Ohio's counties, but no county is here, we are an Indian n some Pattowatomic camp. (Laughter.) Then the workings of our system of jurisprudence were not as complete or perfect as they are now. Then all you had to do was to say John Smith has stolen my horse and take the law in your own hands. Ther one was complaintant, judge, jury and executioner. of course a tomahawk played an active part. (Laugh-

This continued up to 1820, when the legislature sanctioned a treaty made by Cass and Arthur by the terms of which this country here passed to the being one of the number. Henry county was attached to Wood county, then it was later attached to Williams county, and in 1834 Henry county first began a separate and distinct existence with the

genius, Robert Fulton. Could a better name be selected? Then there is Lucas, why Lucas? It is named after that ploneer and Indian fighter, Rob't. Lucas, afterward Governor of Obio. And here we have Wood, and why Wood? He was only a young fellow about 30 years old, who had fought in all the battles and won for himself an honored name in American history. Then there is Hancock, he it was became interested in smoking and Raicigh told her who when it was a question whether or not it would cost the lives of the men who did it, signed the Declaration and said: "There, I guess King George can see that without his spectacles.' (Applause). Then on another side is Putnam. If there ever was a grand and noble character in this country there is one. A man who when he heard the British were coming, left his plow between the furrows and bastened away to the fray. Oh, Henry county is in good company. (Applause). Over here on the porth west is Williams county. Williams it was who when a young man with Paulding could not be bribed by British gold to allow Major Andre the English spy to escape and consumate the dastardly plot with Benedict Arnold to betray West Poins. Henry county is well connected. And why do we call it Herry county? Why, after that great orator and patriotic statesman, Patrick Henry, whose great speach of 'give me liberty or give me death,' trified the world and gave to our independence the greatest impetus it over had, and virtually started

> a lso a resident of the same county. I am a firm believer in the doctrine that the key to the safety of the people and nation, lies at our own hearth stones. Therefore, I say, wherever I am, my main object and ambition is to make people co tented and satisfied with their homes, as far as it is

that great conflict. And by the way, when you

were residents of Orange county, Patrick Henry was

This morning before breakfast I took a walk over your town, and a pleasanter village is not to be ound under the sun. You ask have I been through the Yesemite Valley and along the Hudson? Yes, I answer I have. I have seen places with more rugged and picturesque scenery. But one can't live on an expanse of scenery. That don't put money in your purse nor does it make a good diet. (Laughter). You can't raise a half a bushel of wheat to the acre, while this beautiful level valley cannot be surpassed for general productiveness,

You have a good and pleasant home, and be contented in that home. Implant in them good American principles. We come here as a society asking everywhere monuments and memorials be erected to the brave men who fought in this region during the bloody Indian wars. There are over 60 beautiful National cemeteries wherein repose the remains of the men who laid down their lives to protect and keep intact the Union. But should inetice not be done the men who fought and died at the pattle of Fallen Timbers? We say remember these men as well as the men of the civil war.

Ladies and gentlemen, we were welcomed to this beautiful town and have been most hospitably received and treated. We are very grateful for that I have attended entertainments more gorgeous but which were far less enjoyable. I can say that I have never sat down to a more excellent luncheon than that given us by the ladies of Napoleon.

The band has rendered some most melodic weet music which we all enjoyed, but I would aug est that they add to their repertoirs some good old American tune like "Hall Columbia." (Appla At this point Capt, Allen Dugald moved the adopample and sumptious repast that had been served to reservation and if we want to have a county seat it is the members of the association, which motion was adopted by a universal acclaim by all present. After the rendering of Hail Columbia by the band, ad-

ournment was had. The place of the next meeting will be determined either by the board of directors, or by the executive committee, as shall be determined when the board of directors shall meet for the purpose of organization and transaction of other business for the ensu

which this country here passed to the drow we were in Ohio, and our capitol soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from was at Columbus. Quite a distance, but a great deal horses. Blood spavin, curps, splints, sweeney, better than in some Indian council ledge. By an act of the legislature of February, 1830, this lately ceded land was divided into fourteen counties, Henry known. Sold by D. J. Humphrey, Nap leon, Ohio. nov 19-89-1yr

Glanders broke out in a band of horounty seat at Napoleon.

Around us are the counties of Fulton, Lucas, City, Mont., and sixteen animals were Paukling, Hancock and Wood. Why is it called killed to prevent the disease spreading.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.



Deafness on the Decrease in England.

London, Aug. 28.—The recent intro-duction in England of the sound discs, invented dy A. H. Wales, of Bridge-port, Conn., bids fair to perceptibly de-crease deafness throughout the British

Marriage a Failure.

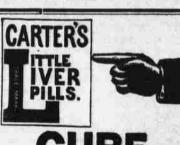
Some months ago, it will be remem-bered, Crestiline was considerably exited over a case of miscegination, Campbell, a handsome and intelligent young lady, married the colored steward of the continental hotel, and the ill-matched pair went to Cleveland to scape the criticism their disgraceful action had caused and to settle down to housekeeping. The strange and un-natural union has its sequel now. The infatuation between the pair ceased a short time ago, they separated and the woman now ruined for life, is thrown upon her own resources. She returned a few days went to her former home in Nevada. The unfortunate result of a still more unfortunate marriage falls upon the woman's parents, who are respectable people, with redoubled keeness.—Bucyrus Forum.

Catarrh Can't be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure; it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a requirer prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood puriliers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing estarth. Send for testimonials free.

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